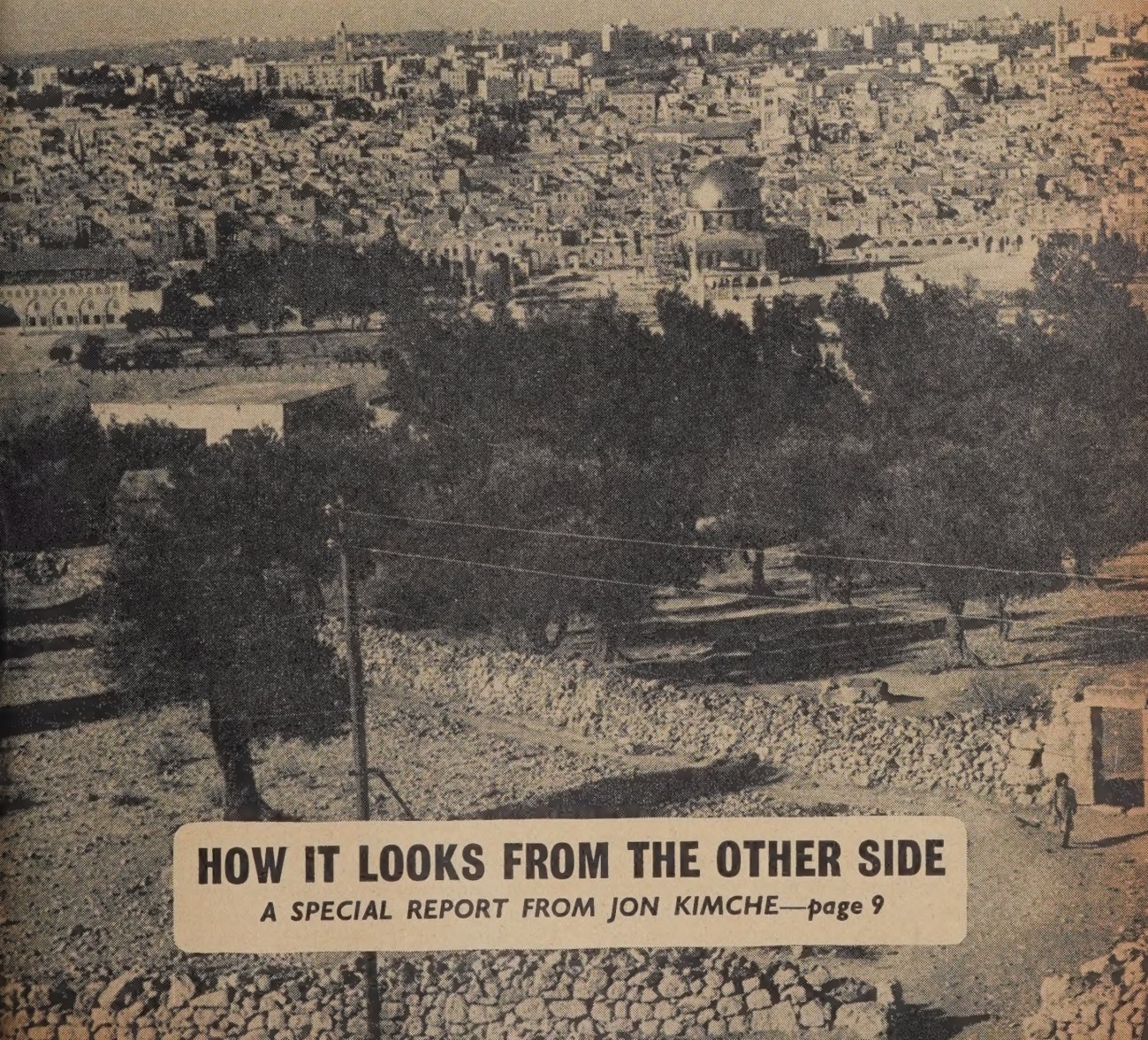


# JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**HOW IT LOOKS FROM THE OTHER SIDE**

*A SPECIAL REPORT FROM JON KIMCHE—page 9*



## COMMENT

### HOSTILE CO-EXISTENCE?

The reports from all parts of the Middle East are the same. One after another, the attempts that have been made during the last six months to bring about settlement of the Middle Eastern conflicts are being abandoned for lack of any encouraging response.

The neutralist summit conference which opens in Belgrade next Thursday may consider the Arab-Israel differences, but it is already clear that this will not be in order to seek a genuine settlement of the outstanding questions—including that of the Palestinian refugees. On the contrary, if they are raised, it will be as part of the cold war in the Middle East, as a means to perpetuate the state of hostile co-existence which continues between Israel and the Arab world and also between the conflicting power groups within the Arab world itself.

The same applies to the United Nations Assembly which has to take a number of far-reaching decisions, especially on the future of U.N. relief for the Palestine Arab refugees and the almost forgotten U.N. force on Egypt's borders with Israel. Here, also, we already have evidence that the occasion will be utilised by the Arab countries and by the Soviet bloc, but not to find a possible way out that will be acceptable to all concerned and settle these matters in the interests of the people most involved.

\* \* \*

This occasion, too, looks like being utilised to extend the cold war against Israel and for all the customary and unsettling manoeuvres inside the Arab camp which usually accompany these special outbursts of political warfare against Israel. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that President Kennedy, faced by far more immediately pressing problems, feels increasingly less enthusiasm for his initiative in making at least a move towards a Middle Eastern settlement.

The Arab reaction—except possibly President Nasser's personal response—and the public Israeli reaction—except perhaps Mr. Ben-Gurion's personal response—has not been encouraging. It looks somewhat like a repetition of what happened to the late Mr. Dulles immediately after Mr. Eisenhower had been elected President. He also tried to get things moving, but gave up when faced with more urgent problems and with the seemingly passive resistance of the whole region to the very idea of a settlement genuinely negotiated.

It is, therefore, not unnatural that President Kennedy and his advisers should feel that in the present international setting there need be no sense of urgency about the Middle East. It can wait; why look for more trouble? The existing state of hostile co-existence has kept the peace successfully since 1957. Why not let it go on?

\* \* \*

It must be admitted that, at this stage, such a policy of American non-intervention would be more welcome to the countries in the Middle East—and to the Soviet leaders—than the kind of intervention envisaged by President Kennedy. But, as one looks at the realities of the Middle East, one cannot help asking whether it is not Kennedy who is right and Middle Eastern opinion that is wrong.

For the armaments of the Middle Eastern world are reaching disturbing proportions—and in this enterprise there is no stagnation. This is not another 1948, not even another Sinai campaign. The alternatives are no longer a state of uneasy peace or a quick bush-fire war. The spiral of armaments as between Israel and Egypt on the one hand, or between Iraq and the United Arab Republic, has reached a point where a clash between either of these two groupings would involve more armour and artillery than fought at El Alamein, and a fire power probably three times as great as that commanded by Montgomery and Rommel in that battle. It should be a sobering thought for those who consider that this is the kind of sleeping dog one should do nothing about.

But even if we rule out any real danger of war, which one cannot do altogether with such an accumulation of fireworks on the spot, there is another aspect which calls for some initiative.

\* \* \*

The capital value of the military hardware, as the Americans call it, which is now in position in the triangle Egypt, Israel, Syria and Iraq, is considerably more than £2,000m sterling—and it increases by leaps and bounds every month. It is a crippling burden for every one of the countries starved for funds and resources for education, health and development.

It may be that, as things are, we have to reconcile ourselves to a lengthy period of living in this state of hostile co-existence in the Middle East. But at least we can hope that there will be some voices of sanity at Belgrade next week and that President Kennedy will not be discouraged in looking for a more bearable and less costly way in which Israel and President Nasser can continue to co-exist—if necessary in continued hostility, but if possible in a more rational if not friendly manner.



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## SENSATIONAL "PLOT" CHARGE

### SYRIANS LINK JEWISH AGENCY WITH REBEL EX-PRESIDENT

from our special Middle East correspondent, Robert Gee

Faced with growing public hostility to Egyptian domination and signs of renewed interest in possible leaders of an opposition to the Nasser-Amer-Serraj regime, the Syrian authorities have produced a new and sensational "plot," details of which were leaked this week to a few chosen newspapermen.

Its main purpose is to link ex-President Shishakly, strong man of Syria from 1951 until his overthrow by an army *coup d'état* in 1954, with Israel. Shishakly was tried in *absentia* in 1957, during the dictatorship of Serraj, and sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of plotting with Britain, Iraq, France and Turkey to overthrow the regime.

Since then, there have been occasional reports from Damascus of attempts by Shishakly to return to power from his exile in Europe and a number of his alleged associates have been arrested and tried. The newly uncovered "plot" seeks for the first time to link Shishakly with a Jewish conspiracy against the Syrian regime, supposedly financed by the Jewish Agency.

"Jewish Youth League": The central witness to this plot is identified as "the Jewess, Shola Cohen." The information given to certain pressmen in Damascus this week is said to be based upon "serious confessions made by her," which included the revelation that a "Jewish Youth League" had been established to spread chaos and sabotage in the Arab countries and to engage in espionage, the smuggling of money and the damaging of the economy of Arab countries.

It is not stated where or by whom this "Jewish Youth League" is directed, but it is significant that two charges laid against it—the smuggling of money and the damaging of the Arab economy—have a direct bearing upon the financial troubles now facing the authorities in the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic (see page 11).

In her "confession," Shola Cohen is said to have revealed that, during a visit to Turkey, she took with her Salah el Shishakly, brother and close associate of the deposed President, whom she supplied with money to purchase arms and explosives, so that he could continue his activities against Syria.

**Aiding his brother:** She had known



ADIB SHISHAKLY  
Serraj keeps up the pressure

Shishakly when he escaped from Syria to Beirut (after being charged by Serraj with complicity in his brother's conspiracy, a charge on which he was sentenced to death in *absentia*). He had been short of money and she had paid the rent of his house in Falougha and supplied him with a certain amount of cash.

His prime intention, Shola Cohen is alleged to have said, was to bring back his brother to the seat of power. He had told her that a number of parties opposed to the present regime, as well as a number of retired officers, were ready to help him to achieve this.

The "witness" added that Salah el Shishakly had gone to Turkey where he met officials of the Jewish Agency and showed them his plan. He told the Agency officials that he intended to send a group of volunteers to a camp in an Arab country for training in terrorist activities and that these volunteers would afterwards be sent to Syria.

"Volunteers sent to Israel": She is also alleged to have stated that Shishakly cashed a large sum of money given to him by the Jewish Agency, that he returned to Beirut and that he sent a number of volunteers for training in Israel. He had, she asserted, written reports to her on the situation in Syria and had purchased arms and explosives with some of the money he had received from the Jewish Agency, while he gave some of it to a group of his followers.

When the Lebanese authorities became suspicious of his activities, Salah el Shishakly is said to have left the country for Switzerland, using a forged passport.

Another of her contacts, according to the Syrian version of this "confession,"



was a Jewish lawyer in the Lebanon named Elia, whom she identified as being a member of her espionage ring and a founder of the "Jewish Youth League." She also claimed to be in touch with a former senior Lebanese official to whom she had offered "beautiful women" in return for official "ignorance" of her activities.

**On orders of Serraj:** Syrian intelligence officials have not made clear whether this "confession" was extracted in the course of pre-trial interrogation or whether there is in fact a secret trial now being held in Damascus. What is certain is that the leakage of information was made on the direct orders of U.A.R. Vice-President Serraj, one of whose prime tasks in the days when he was the youthful head of the intelligence department of the Syrian Army was the countering of attempts by Adib Shishakly and his supporters to make a come-back.

That he has not given up the game strongly suggests that Shishakly remains a figure to be reckoned with. The last heard of him was in 1954, when he was given asylum in Saudi Arabia. Since then, he has been in various parts of western Europe.

## MOSCOW'S YIDDISH JOURNAL

### "SOVIETISH HEIMLAND" APPEARS

*Sovietish Heimland*, the first Yiddish-language journal to be published in the Soviet Union since 1948, made its appearance in Moscow this week. Editor Aaron Vergelis, a Yiddish poet, said that the journal would be issued bi-monthly and that the print order was for 25,000 copies.

Associated with Vergelis in the production of the journal are Nahum Oislander, Moshe Teif and Avraham Gontar. Their publication, much of which is given over to such topics as Cuba, the Congo and a Siberian hydro-electric project, lists the names of 100 Soviet Yiddish writers currently engaged in the production of novels, short stories and plays.

According to Vergelis, there had been some doubts whether there would be any interest in Yiddish publications. However, the production of a Yiddish selection of Sholem Aleichem's works and of works by Mende Mocher Seferim and I. L. Peretz demonstrated a wide interest. He told a questioner that there had been no difficulty in obtaining the necessary typesetters for *Sovietish Heimland*. "Any country that launches sputniks can also supply Yiddish typesetters," he said good-humouredly.

## ISRAEL



ATTORNEY GENERAL GIDEON HAUSNER  
*Advocate for the J.P.A.—circumstances permitting*

## IF EICHMANN IS FOUND GUILTY A QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT

*from our own correspondent*

### Jerusalem :

Israel Attorney General Gideon Hausner has accepted the invitation of the British J.P.A. to launch the 1962 appeal in London next February. This may also well be the moment when world-wide discussion of the Eichmann affair reaches its climax.

There is no subject that I have come across on which Israeli opinion differs more strongly from the almost unanimous western opinion, than on what the punishment for Eichmann should be if he is found guilty.

I am not speaking of the man in the street, but of, say, the hundred leading Israelis—perhaps a majority of them liberal socialists who have given the matter careful thought. They are convinced that, if Eichman is convicted, there will be no other course open to them than a death sentence, which will have to be carried out.

**Total unawareness:** Men like Professor Yadin and David Horowitz, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, are on record as saying that the sentence, if imposed, should be executed. I have not come across a leading politician who is prepared to speak publicly against this view. Without a doubt, it is supported by

the whole country, with only a relatively small minority opposing it.

Hardly less surprising is the total unawareness in the country that the whole western world feels that it would be a mistake to execute Eichmann. One or two of the more extreme critics of the Eichmann trial have been publicised and derided.

But there is no awareness of the strong current of friendly opinion abroad which feels that the execution of Eichmann would be a terrible blunder.

**Communication failure:** It appears to be one of the most surprising failures of communication yet between Israel and the outside world—in both directions.

Also in Israel this week, a group of about one hundred orthodox "commandos" of the Agudat Israel raided the Youth Aliyah reception centre at Ramat Hadassah and kidnapped a large number of the children there. In a statement to the press, Rabbi Porush, the Aguda spokesman, said they would be placed in religious homes and away from the evil influence of Youth Aliyah.

By Wednesday morning, most of the children had been retrieved, but this mass abduction has shocked the country.



## POLITICIANS TAKE A BREATHER

A PAUSE—BUT NOT FOR REFLECTION

from Jon Kimche

### Jerusalem :

The arrival on Tuesday evening of Monsieur Philbert Tsiranana, President of the Malagasy Republic, with a large political and military retinue has provided a welcome breathing space for the politicians.

For Israel is doing the President proud. The capital is not only beflagged with the national colours of Israel and the Malagasy Republic, but streamers across the approaches to the King David Hotel where the President is staying, proclaim in French and Hebrew such slogans as "Vivent les peuples de Malgache" and other friendly exhortations.

It is such a relief for everybody to hear and see people being nice to each other after the final laps of the election, that President Tsiranana is looked upon as something of, at least, a temporary saviour from party recriminations.

**Getting over it :** But his visit, and those of the Presidents of Dahomey and the Ivory Coast which will follow it, are rated here as something more than courtesy journeys. They reflect the continually expanding links and deepening association between Israel and the African countries. Even the sceptics are having second thoughts about the significance of Israel's African policy.

These state visits have also introduced new categories of social status into Israeli society. The foreign embassy dinner parties, or some special do at the Weizmann Institute, or a mention in the social columns of the papers are no longer rated as the peaks of social achievement, judging by the brisk demand for invitations to the official functions to visiting heads of state.

All this helps to restore some sense of proportion to the political atmosphere, where it was badly needed. It has been aided also by the disappearance of most of the exhausted politicians from the scene—for a little while at least. They are vacationing or recuperating according to their taste.

**Too much to hope for :** Beigin is cruising in the Mediterranean, Kol is taking the cooling air of Safed, Peres is resting appropriately at the Histadrut Hotel in Haifa, and so it goes on down the line. The parties are not meeting, the leaders are not deciding or the newspapers speculating.

One would like to welcome this pause



WHAT'S ON AND NOT WHO'S IN?  
After the campaign, friendly slogans and exhortations

if one felt that the time for reflection would be spent on genuinely finding the best possible way out of the political impasse—best possible for Israel, not this or that party. But there seems little hope of that happening.

However, there are signs of a general sobering up by the parties as the basic facts of the situation become clearer. Fundamental to all discussion is that, despite the Mapai setback, the initiative has remained in Ben-Gurion's hands and he is in no hurry to use it.

**Not both of them :** Given time, he can seek a coalition with the Left or with the Liberals. But he is unlikely to want both in the same Cabinet. There is not much point in discussing the likely combinations at this stage—certainly not until the process of elimination is well under way.

But there are interesting possibilities in the situation which emerged when I discussed with Menahem Beigin the offer for a joint parliamentary bloc between Herut and the Liberals, which he made on Monday to the Liberal Party.

Beigin is frankly appealing to the General Zionist element in the Liberal Party, which is feeling none too happy after the election. For, as it turned out, they have only seven of the seventeen seats in the Knesset while former Progressive Party members or sympathisers have ten. Moreover, they complain that the Liberal Party organisation—but not

its supporters—has been largely taken over by the former Progressive Party members.

**General Zionist resentments :** The fact is that "Misha" Kol, as he is affectionately called by his admirers, has been by far the most energetic leader of the new Liberal Party and has not confined his organising ability to the election platform.

As a result, there exists a noticeable resentment among the General Zionist element in the manner in which they have been increasingly excluded from the positions of power in the Party and from the seats of privilege in the Knesset.

For example, Joseph Jacobson, who more than anyone was responsible for persuading the General Zionists against joining Herut and merging instead with the Progressives, has resigned from all his committee positions—and he is a fairly representative example of the thinking of former General Zionists and a still amorphous but emerging younger group of the Liberals who would not stay in the Party if it made any deal with Herut.

**Beigin's hope :** At the other extreme, Kol is under pressure by those who are convinced that the Liberals will disintegrate before the next election if they join a Mapai-dominated government or even if they remain an independent opposition. Their one hope, in Beigin's



opinion, is to accept the logic of their real position and form a common front with Herut. In its own way it is as difficult a decision to make as that which Mapai will be taking.

Beigin sees a prospect of commanding thirty-four seats in the Fifth Knesset against Mapai's forty-two.

This, Beigin believes, would lead not so much to an immediate change of government, but to a polarisation of the political forces in Israel. On the one side would be Mapai and in due course the bulk of Ahdut Avoda and some of the Liberal Party and Mapam.

On the other side would be Herut and the Liberals, and there would be the separatist National Religious Party, and the Communists with a part of Mapam joining them. That would be a rationalised clean-up of Israel's political life, in Beigin's opinion. It would also be easier to achieve than constituency elections.

**Three ministries :** As a picture of a way out of the electoral impasse it makes sense—unfortunately, it does not take account of the undercurrents which are already at work. The Liberal majority—that is, the former Progressives—are thinking rather more of the manner in which they will join a Mapai Cabinet than of going into prolonged opposition in the Fifth Knesset.

They are asking for three principal ministries: Kol for the Ministry of Education now held by Eban, Harari for the Ministry of Justice now held by Rosen, and Joseph Sapir as Minister of Trade and Industry in place of Pinhas Sapir. They also want a post for Peretz Bernstein, but this is considered more of a gesture than a demand.

But the most unpredictable feature of



LAVON, PUBLISHER  
Making sure of the last word

the whole picture is the emergence of the younger groups in all the parties. In Mapai, the young of the young, as they call themselves, have announced they are about to publish both a weekly and a monthly paper devoted to greater democracy in the party and Left coalition in the Government.

**Lavon's venture :** The group is openly against Ben-Gurion and those who are most closely associated with him. They are supported by Lavon and they return the compliment. Among their leaders are some able young men who may cause a good deal of worry to the older young men in Mapai.

Lavon is also launching a publishing house and a weekly paper so that one cannot say at this stage that the situation in Mapai is anything like predictable. In the Liberal Party, the young group has been meeting and is demanding a rapid clarification of the party's policy on all main questions. This has still not been decided.

There are also internal differences in Herut and Ahdut Avoda about future action, so there will have to be a good deal of internal straightening out of affairs in the parties before they can get to grips with Ben-Gurion, who remains silently confident and publicly angry that the country should have been burdened at such a time with this ridiculous electoral situation.

And there we can leave it until the politicians have recuperated and return with some fresh ideas.

## POLITICAL WAITING GAME BEGUN

### COOL APPROACH TO CABINET-MAKING

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem :

The elections are over, the excitement of ballot-counting has petered out, and the leaders of Israel's parties are getting down—on paper at least—to the serious task of forming a new Cabinet.

As far as this task is concerned, the elections have settled nothing. After all, elections are a means of creating a legislative body capable of selecting an executive. Now many Israelis are soberly asking themselves what sort of Cabinet can be put together from among the mosaic that makes up the fifth Knesset.

Two things are clear. The first is that the Cabinet will be a coalition one. Israelis do not go in for minority Cabinets, and no party has a majority in the Knesset.

**Everyone victorious :** The second obvious feature is that its formation will be a long and hard task. With each and every party considering itself victorious in the elections, this should not be surprising.

The main possibilities run along two lines—Mapai with the Liberals and the religious parties, or Mapai with Ahdut Avoda and the religious parties, with or without Mapam.

But the conditions that each of the parties attaches to participation in the Government are, on the whole, pretty stiff. Let us start with the easy ones. For the time being the National Religious Party seems to be bent on one thing only—religious secondary schools in immigrant's settlements, where these schools receive financial support from the Government.

**Not a stumbling block :** This demand has already been granted *de facto* in many localities, so that it would probably not be a stumbling block in forming a coalition. The party executive has not yet convened, but it seems that in other respects the National Religious Party might be satisfied with the old coalition programme.

Agudat Israel, according to their Secretary General, N. Gross, will put up demands on three main points—legislation for the complete suppression of pig-raising, very strict limitations on the performance of post-mortem examinations, and stronger legislation concerning work on the Sabbath. These demands

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would doubtless also satisfy Poale Agudat Israel, the smaller of the two Aguda groups, which was a very willing member of the last Government coalition.

The Liberals, according to both Moshe Kol and Joseph Sapir, are dead set against the coalition rules, which enabled Mapai to "impose" its views on its partners in the Government. These rules, they contend, changed Mapai from a minority party (in the Knesset) into a majority party (because it held the majority in the Cabinet, where a majority vote was binding on all coalition members).

**Freedom of action:** What the Liberals seem to want, is not so much a concession here or there, on specific issues, but rather freedom of action that would enable them to make up their minds as each situation arose.

They have, of course, their own ideas as to how the economy of Israel should be run, and are, for example, against a continuing control over foreign currency. But at this stage it is the broad principles only that concern them. Consideration of details comes later.

Ahdut Avoda would like someone other than Ben-Gurion to head the new Cabinet, and they too do not think much of the coalition rules.

**Mapam's refusal:** It was actually their idea that all the former coalition partners should present Mapai with agreed "minimum conditions" for joining the new Cabinet. But the plan was presented too late—just three days before the elections—for it to have been seriously considered as yet. The chances of its being accepted are extremely slim, however.

Mapam has taken a tough stand on most issues lately, and at this stage does not intend to enter a coalition, especially under Ben-Gurion.

At the summing-up rally of Mapam election workers last weekend, Meir Ya'ari said that Mapam would refuse to participate in a Cabinet that followed the line recently adopted by the Mapai leadership under Ben-Gurion and his lieutenants. That seems to be that, for, as far as Mapam is concerned, what Ya'ari says goes.

**Six months?** The communists will certainly not be asked to participate in any Cabinet. Herut, the perennial opposition party, will probably continue playing its



IN MEA SHEARIM AFTER THE ELECTIONS  
*For the moment, not for them  
to worry about*

traditional role. A few days ago the party put out feelers to the Liberals, asking them for a "common parliamentary voting bloc." The Liberals' answer was that a decision would have to wait until a Cabinet had been formed.

Optimists put the time required for the formation of a new Cabinet at three to six months, because, after a programme has been agreed on, there will be the little matter of distributing Cabinet seats among the coalition partners.

The pessimists—and there are many—tend to believe that the present caretaker Government may have to continue for the better part of a year. From the point of view of the law, the present Government is in order in continuing to function until a new Cabinet wins a confidence vote in the Knesset.

**Possibilities mentioned:** In other words, as far as the law is concerned, the present Government may continue in office during the whole tenure of the fifth Knesset, and may even outlive it. But even the pessimists do not go so far, although they are not prepared to make any predictions about how the present impasse could be overcome.

The key to the situation is, of course, held by Mapai, but despite everybody's expectations, the party has yet to declare its stand on the formation of a new government.

At the summing-up rally last Friday,

Mapai Secretary General Yosef Almogi did no more than mention the possibilities—a tie-up with the Liberals and the religious parties, or with the Left-wing parties and the religious parties, or, and this was quickly discounted, a tie-up with all the religious parties alone.

**Not considered:** Mapai's reluctance to reveal its views is in direct contrast with previous elections, when, for example, Ben-Gurion announced immediately after the results had been made known, that he was prepared to negotiate with anyone except Herut and the communists. This time, an announcement of Mapai's intentions which had been generally forecast for last Sunday evening, was just not made.

The official reason for this was that President Ben-Zvi had not yet entrusted Ben-Gurion with the formation of a new Government, and that it would, therefore be premature to pick possible coalition partners. However, informed circles see quite a different reason for the delay—Mapai has not yet made up its mind about its course of action.

Apparently, Ben-Gurion is unwilling to take Ahdut Avoda and Mapam into any new Cabinet, blaming them for tacitly teaming up with Pinhas Lavon to force elections before they were due, and for the setback Mapai has suffered.

He might be willing to change his mind if the Left would agree to a unified labour party representing all three factions—Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Avoda—but this is something that neither Mapam nor Ahdut Avoda are even considering at this time.

**Mutual persuasion:** On the other hand, a strong old guard faction within Mapai would prefer to continue the association with the Left parties, rather than start doing business with the Liberals. In any case, they do not want to shut the Left out from the beginning. This would limit the party's room for manoeuvre considerably.

The next few days will see a lot of attempts at mutual persuasion going on within Mapai in an effort to establish a clear line of action. Regardless of the public's impatience, it will just have to wait and see what happens. Only then can it decide whether it likes what the politicians propose to make of the electoral pudding with which they have been presented.

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# ISRAEL IN THE NEWS

## THE GHOST OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

ONE WAY OF TELLING an older resident of Jerusalem from a newer one is to refer to "Government House." The post-1948 vintage Jerusalemite will look at you with a blank stare and wonder secretly whether you are talking of the home of President Ben-Zvi or Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, or even of the Mapai headquarters. The older ones will nod nostalgically towards the uppermost tip of Talpiot, where the large white house of the former High Commissioners still stands—arrogant and aloof—looking alike into the heart of the Arab-held Old City and into the Israeli new city. Surprisingly few people seem to be aware of its continued existence and fewer still ever visit it, apart from the U.N. officials who work there.

Technically, you have to leave Israeli territory to go to Government House. You are checked at the frontier post less than a quarter of a mile from Jerusalem's main railway station and the comparatively short ride from there to the United Nations checkpoint at the main gates provides surely the most beautiful views to be had in Israel—or anywhere else for that matter. The Old City, dominated more than ever by the newly re-gilded cupola of the Mosque of Omar and, beyond the Old City, on the road to Ramallah, the new Arab city that has risen with surprising speed. It suddenly occurred to me that, if you take both Jerusalems together, the Arab and the Israeli, there must be a population which is not far short of that of Tel Aviv.

## A DIFFERENT WORLD

THE VIEW is quite breathtaking, as I have said. The Israeli city can be seen in its real perspective. In size and weight it dominates the Arab part, but beyond one sees again the contrasting world of Jordan and Israel. On the one side there is a green world and above all a cultivated world, and on the other there is the unchanged and arid picture, impressive to look at but depressing to contemplate, of the uncultivated land stretching towards Bethlehem, towards Jericho and out to Mount Scopus.

But it does something to one to look, as it were, onto both sides of the Judean Hills simultaneously. Although we are here barely five minutes ride from our hotel in Jerusalem, we are in a different world. The people we meet live in the



TELEPHOTO LENS VIEW OF BETHLEHEM FROM JEWISH JERUSALEM  
*An unchanged picture, depressing to contemplate*

Old City, they go to Gaza, Cairo and Damascus and to Amman as a matter of routine, and they also come to Israeli Jerusalem and like going to Tel Aviv. They were naturally interested in the Israeli elections, but these were not the only complications they could see on the horizon. Other man-made problems were also taking shape.

## PREPARING FOR AN EVENT

JUST AT THIS moment, as a break from speculating on the composition of Israel's next government, they are wondering about what will happen in Amman when the now anxiously anticipated happy event takes place and King Hussein's English wife presents him with an heir. Those who know the King claim that it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the child will not be recognised as the royal heir, as many Arab leaders in the Old City of Jerusalem seem to assume. Hussein, they say, is getting more and more impatient with the timidity of some of his entourage and he may well challenge public opinion—especially the old guard—on this question of his heir. It is strange how the problem of succession is increasingly becoming the all-important issue in this region.

## EYEFULS IN GAZA

MR. HAMMARSKJÖLD'S WORRY about providing pay for the 4,000 UNEF troops who are based on Gaza, is nothing to the

worry this is causing to the Arab population in the Gaza strip. These 300,000 Arabs have been for years the object of world-wide sympathy and pity. They have been described, I do not know how many times, as living in a glorified concentration camp from which they cannot escape. Their poverty and misery have been the subject of many articles and speeches.

## NOT SINCE SAMSON

In one sense this is true. Egyptian policy continues to confine both the old inhabitants and the refugees to the area of the strip. But the misery part, the U.N. officials tell me, is now far from the truth. For a fair proportion of the \$100m. spent on UNEF since 1957 has found its way into Gaza and the strip generally. In fact, Gaza town has not had it so good economically since the days of Samson. Most of its population has geared itself to provide for the needs and comforts of the UNEF troops, who would otherwise completely succumb to the boredom of the situation. And the Gazaites have done a good job in helping to maintain the morale of the United Nations force. But, in return, the whole economy of the strip has become dependent on the uninterrupted flow of U.N. dollars. If this were stopped, or the force suddenly withdrawn, there would be a grave crisis in Gaza which would have nothing to do with the Israel border. For Gaza's livelihood is now tied to the spending power of UNEF.

Some U.N. officials had watched for



Arab reaction to Goldmann's intervention in the election. They were particularly interested in any comment on that part of Goldmann's speeches which dealt with the Arab question and the refugees. But they had not much to report. First of all the Arabs were rather confused about Goldmann's position in this debate—even more so than the Israelis. Broadly speaking they know only two classes of Jews: Israeli Zionists and American Zionists, and to the Arabs these are completely interchangeable terms.

### A POLICY SWITCH?

They know Ben-Gurion, Mrs. Meir, Eban, Sharett and Dayan. They read about them as voicing Israeli opinion all the time. They are attacked in the Arab press. Lately they have also heard about Peres, but Goldmann's position and views are hardly known, according to these U.N. officials, and his ambivalent position not really understood. The few leaders and publicists who appreciate what Goldmann stands for claimed that what he had proposed so far did not warrant any discussion. His proposals, they told the U.N. people, were either too nebulous or too much like the official Israeli policy to encourage them that this marked a change in Israel's outlook on the question of the refugees.

What had made considerable impact, however, was Archbishop Hakim's comments in Nazareth after the election, in which he told Mapai that they could not

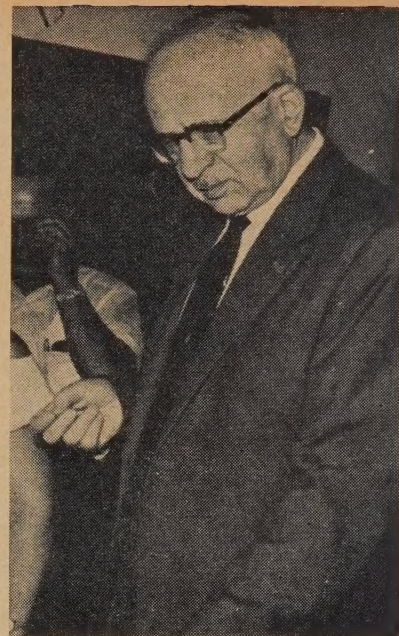
have it both ways and blamed their policy towards the Israeli Arabs for the swing of the Arabs from Mapai to the communists. Arab leaders are now convinced that this will presently bring about a switch in Mapai's security policy towards the Israeli Arabs which all reasoned argument and persuasion have failed to produce.

### NASSER WAS WATCHING

But my most interesting conversation was with a senior official who had talked to President Nasser about the Israeli situation. Nasser was clearly following the election campaign with great interest and some puzzlement. He could not understand, he said, why the Israelis were getting so excited about the Lavon affair. Surely there was no longer any mystery about it. He was convinced that he—Nasser—knew all there was to know about it and, as far as he was concerned, he was no longer interested. That was finished with whether you called it a mishap or a blunder. It was the sort of thing that happened to every government—even his own. But nowhere in the world had there ever been a general election about it. That he could not understand.

### A PERSONAL ENEMY

President Nasser also expressed the feeling that, as far as he could see, Mr. Ben-Gurion looked upon him as a per-



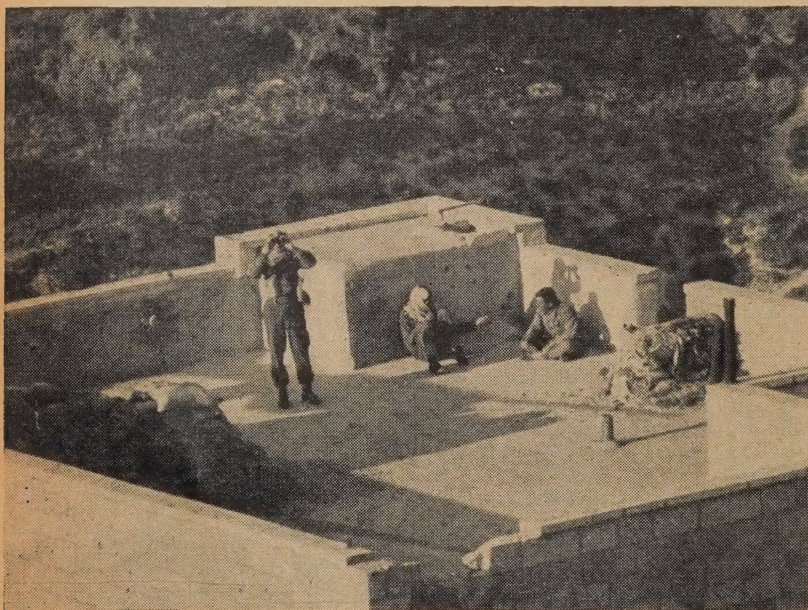
LIBERALS' PINHAS ROSEN  
*In Arab eyes, nothing new*

sonal enemy and this too, he said, was something he could not understand. It was something different from either political or national enmity. But my informant said that there was no mistaking the Ben-Gurion mystique which exists in the Arab world and which, he suspected, also affected Nasser himself. It is best expressed as an Arab belief that anything Ben-Gurion wants he gets. And unlike in Israel, the Arab mystique and respect for Ben-Gurion remains undiminished.

### CHINESE IN CHARGE

And so we left Government House with one more piece of reassuring news: a Nationalist Chinese official had now taken charge of all the documentation on the Arab refugee compensation claims. It was possibly the only potential complication that had not yet happened to this extraordinary piece of work. We walked slowly through the uncarpeted corridors and rooms which were once the glory and glamour of the British Empire in Palestine. Government House still retained its outward solidity and air of haughty domination, but the substance was no longer there. And so we drove slowly down the hill, drinking in the unreal beauty of old Jerusalem from a distance. Within a matter of minutes we found ourselves back again in the divided city.

*Jon Kimche*



A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW  
*Arab Legion spotters take a look at the new city from old Jerusalem*



# ARAB WORLD

## FINAL NOTICE SERVED ON SYRIA

### WHAT THE U.A.R. CABINET CHANGES MEAN

*from a special correspondent  
now in Cairo*

In one fell swoop, President Nasser last week abolished the three separate Cabinets (Egyptian, Syrian and Central) which have controlled the administration of the U.A.R. since its establishment; set up a unified government consisting of 36 ministers; added four new vice-presidents to bring the total to seven; brought in five new ministers, dismissed eight of the old ones and created six new ministries.

Some of the ministries will be shared by ministers holding the same portfolio, but the main power will reside with the President and his seven vice-presidents, each of whom has major responsibility for different sphere of national life. Thus, Abdel Latif Boghdadi will be responsible for national planning, Amer for national defence, Kahalah for production and co-ordination between ministries concerned with production, Hussein for local administration, Mohieddin for state enterprises, Shafi for state services and strong

man Serraj for internal security and administrative control.

The six new ministries are High Dam, Scientific Research, Housing and Public Services, Higher Education, Labour and State and Land Reform.

**More than clarification:** First reaction of some western diplomats here in Cairo was that nothing had really changed and that the creation of one central Cabinet was a natural follow-up to the nationalisation and other measures of recent months. In a sense this is true. Implementation of nationalisation and egyptianisation decrees have led to clashes between ministries anxious for spoils and the need for supreme arbiters, such as are now represented in the persons of the vice-presidents.

But the change is much more than a mere administrative clarification. The abolition of a separate Syrian Cabinet and the inclusion of Syrian affairs within the purview of a central government (despite the fact that Syrian problems are, generally, of quite a different nature to those of Egypt) is a straight-from-the-shoulder warning from Nasser that unity has got to work.

Since the proclamation of Egyptian-Syrian unity, Nasser has been inclined to let the Syrians find their own way to a common citizenship with the Egyptians. Only with reluctance did he permit first Serraj and then Amer to introduce punitive measures to keep headstrong Syrians in step with the march toward "socialism." And it is only within recent months that he himself has become convinced of what Serraj and Amer have been saying all the time: if unity is to have a practical meaning, then the Syrians must be marshalled into it. They will not come to it of their own accord.

**Cairo not Damascus:** The establishment of a central government is final notice to the Syrians to forget any ideas they might have had of autonomy or, even, a return to independence. Henceforth, they will be regarded as part and parcel of the U.A.R., sharing in its triumphs as well as its sacrifices—whether they like it or not. In future, legislative orders will come from Cairo and not from Damascus and soon, under plans now being prepared for submission to the President, regional governors are to be appointed in Syria, whose job it will be to ensure that U.A.R. interests are given first place over local ones.

One of the first tasks of the new administration will be to counter the loss of confidence in U.A.R. currency reflected in the Lebanese market last week. Within a short period, the exchange rate for the Egyptian pound dropped from 520 to 500 piastres and for the Syrian pound from 76

## THE U.A.R. GOVERNMENT

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

Zakaria Mohieddin; Hussein Shafi; Kamal Eddin Hussein; Abdel Hamid Serraj; Abdel Hakim Amer; Abdel Latif Boghdadi; Nureddin Kahalah.

### MINISTERS

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi*

#### ECONOMY AND TREASURY

*Dr. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny, Hassan Abbas Zaky, Akram Deiry (Syrian)*

#### HEALTH

*Dr. Nureddin Tarraf, Shawkat el-Kanawaty (Syrian)*

#### AGRICULTURE AND LAND RECLAMATION

*Sayed Marai, Ahmed el-Haj Younis (Syrian), Minister of State*

#### STATE AND LABOUR

*Kamal Rifaat*

#### PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS

*Aly Sabri, Minister of State*

#### STATE AND PLANNING

*Abdelwahab Homad (Syrian)*

#### LAND REFORM

*Ahmed Honeidy (Syrian), Ahmed el-Mahrouky, Minister of State*

#### INTERIOR

*Abbas Radwan*

#### WAKFS

*Ahmed Abdullah Toheima, Youssef Muzahim (Syrian)*

#### SUPPLY

*Dr. Kamal Ramzy Stino, Gamal Soufi (Syrian)*

#### INDUSTRY

*Aziz Sidky*

#### COMMUNICATIONS

*Mustafa Khalil*

#### PUBLIC WORKS

*Ahmed Abdul el-Sharabasi*

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

*Amgad el-Tarabulsi (Syrian)*

#### HOUSING AND PUBLIC SERVICES

*Toomat el-Audatalla (Syrian)*

#### JUSTICE

*Nihad el-Kassim (Syrian)*

#### CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

*Sarwat Okasha*

#### LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

*Gadou Essedin (Syrian)*

#### HIGH DAM

*Moussa Arafa*

#### SOCIAL AFFAIRS

*Sabet el-Rariss (Syrian)*

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

*Salah Hedayat*

#### LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

*Abdelmohsin Abou el-Nour*

#### EDUCATION

*Sayed Youssef*

#### MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING

*Ahmed Farag*

#### MINISTERS OF STATE: Abdel Kader

*Hatem, Ahmed Hosni, Fakher el-Kayali (Syrian), Farid Zeineddin (Syrian).*

**DEPUTY MINISTERS:** Hussein Zulficar Sabri (Foreign Affairs); Mohammed Aly Hazef (Education); Abdelwahab el-Bishry (War).



VICE-PRESIDENT AMER  
Marshalling the Syrians



to 73 piastres. The drop seems to have been influenced by three factors: a belief that a unified currency would be issued for both regions of the U.A.R., the recent nationalisation measures and the large-scale smuggling of currency out of Syria.

Information provided by internal security agents of Colonel Serraj suggested that responsibility for much of the smuggling lay with Syrian religious authorities. Serraj put this to Nasser, with the result that last week the dismissal was announced of Abu al-Yuar Abidin, Grand Mufti of Syria, in a curt official announcement.

**Nasser's confession:** The following day, a decree was published establishing a Wakf (religious institutions) Ministry in Syria and abolishing a certain number of "out-dated laws" which had been established before unity for the benefit of "certain people". The new ministry, it was stated, would protect the rights of those working in religious institutions, "especially the men of religion who have suffered in the past".

The President himself lent support to this interpretation of the new central Cabinet in an address last Thursday to a gathering of Egyptian and Syrian youth workers in Alexandria. "On our road", he told them, "we of course encounter opposition. Unity itself has been opposed since the first day, because imperialism feels that unity threatens its influence in this part of the world . . . Since the revolution, after the revolution, and all the time, resistance to us has not ended, and it will never end."

The attempts which had been directed against the Syrian Region, he claimed, had failed. "All the agents and imperialist stooges directed their campaigns against the Syrian Region, but, of course, the result was that the unity, the political and social revolutions, are marching ahead . . . Today we strengthen and develop this unity by forming a single Cabinet for the U.A.R."

## TOP CAIRO EDITOR FIRED

### ADVOCATED FEDERATION WITH ISRAEL

Mohammed Fikri Abaza, chairman of the administrative committee of the nationalised Hilal publishing firm and chief editor of the weekly magazine *al-Mussawar*, has been fired on the direct instructions of President Nasser for advocating a neutralist federal union of Arab countries which would include Israel.



EGYPTIAN DEPUTIES ARRIVE FOR A VISIT TO SYRIA  
But the Syrians will not come to unity of their own accord

Suggesting neutralist measures for settling world problems in the current issue of the magazine, Abaza proposed the immediate dissolution of all military alliances and the departure of all foreign troops from Germany. In the Middle East, he suggested, the world powers should guarantee the neutrality of a federation of Arab states to which Israel would be added after suppression of its "religious character".

An official Cairo spokesman commenting on the Presidential decree dismissing Abaza, said that the writer's suggestion "conveys several meanings about which one cannot keep silent. It conceals an invitation to the big powers to meet and impose a federation on the Arab states.

"It also conceals an invitation to the big powers to impose the incorporation of Israel in an Arab federation. It also conceals its purpose of causing doubts in the Arab attitude towards Israel, an attitude which is an Arab and a national one, unanimously agreed upon by the Arab nation. No individual in the Arab nation has the right to attack it."

*Our correspondent in Cairo comments:* The shock dismissal of Abaza, one of the most popular and best-known of Cairo journalists, has stunned his colleagues and a large number of his readers. The reasons given for the Presidential decree are far from satisfactory and would appear to be an excuse for eliminating a journalist with an independent mind from the Cairo scene.

That is, in fact, what his dismissal

means. With the entire Egyptian press in the hands of the government, Abaza cannot hope to find employment elsewhere—even were there a publishing firm rash enough to take him on after so pointed an expression of Presidential disapproval. The conclusion is inescapable that Nasser has seized upon Abaza as a grim warning to the few bold voices which still speak out for an unfettered press.

## IRAQIS PROMISED SUCCESS IN OIL TALKS

### HADID JOINS NEGOTIATORS

Iraq's negotiating team, which enters into oil talks with representatives of the Iraq Petroleum Company in Baghdad this week, is determined that there will be no further breakdown in the talks. General Kassem, who will lead the Iraqi delegation, has already promised that they will end "in favour of Iraq."

This week, Oil Minister Mohammed Salman echoed these words with his optimistic prediction, in an interview with an Iraqi newspaper, that Iraq will gain "her full rights." He was confident that the resumed negotiations would be "decisive."

In addition to Kassem and Salman, the Iraqi delegation will include Dr. Talaat Sheibani, Minister of Planning; Abdul



Latif Shawaf, Governor of the Central Bank; and Mohammed Hadid, leader of the National Progressive Party and former Finance Minister. The I.P.C. delegation, which will be headed by H. W. Fisher, a director of Standard Oil of New Jersey, will also include F. J. Stephens of Royal Dutch Shell and R. G. Herridge, managing director of I.P.C.

**Only 3 per cent:** According to the Iraqis, the I.P.C. and its associates have agreed to relinquish 90 per cent of the territory on which they have options but which they have not exploited. The Iraqis further claim that the companies have not exploited more than three per cent of the total area.

The biggest issue in the talks which open this week will be the Iraqi demand for a share of at least 20 per cent in the company's capital.

Just before the arrival in Baghdad of the I.P.C. negotiators, four Italian oil experts left there after a two-week stay in the course of which they advised the Oil Ministry on the distribution of oil products.

Ministry officials strongly denied suggestions that their visit was connected with foreign newspaper reports that Iraq was seeking to replace foreign experts working with the oil companies here. The four Italian experts, said the Ministry, had visited various refineries only for the purpose of collecting information for the report which they were to submit on the distribution of oil products.

## CASH AND CROWN CRISIS FOR SAUD FAISAL REFUSES TO PLAY

Failure by King Saud to reconcile two of his brothers, the Crown Prince Faisal and the Emir Talal, is threatening to bring about another Cabinet convulsion within Saudi Arabia and a renewal of the struggle within the royal family for the national leadership. It may result in cancellation of the King's plan to attend the Belgrade conference of uncommitted countries and the extended holiday with which he intended to follow it.

It was in March, 1958, that Saud placed Faisal in charge of the country's foreign and financial affairs in an effort to overcome the economic crises then affecting the country and the deterioration in relations with the U.A.R. Faisal succeeded in both, but at the expense of the support of provincial governors and tribal leaders, who were hit by some of his financial measures, and in the face of the hostility of a number of princes, led by the Emir



EMIR TALAL  
*Ostracised, nationalised*

Talal, who charged him with seeking to set up a dictatorship.

With Faisal's main task completed Saud proceeded to oust him in December last year, using the combined forces of the provincial governors, tribal leaders and rebellious princes to achieve his end. The King then took upon himself the direction of an economic reform programme. This has been so disastrous that the country once again faces an acute financial crisis, although it has been officially denied that the government is deeply in debt to the Arabian American Oil Company ARAMCO.

**Insult:** To get the country out of the mess once again, and to hold the reins of rule while he is in Europe. Saud called on Faisal at his home in Ta'if and implored him to return to leadership of the government. Faisal agreed, but on one condition. The Emir Talal, now Saud's Finance Minister, must be dismissed together with most of the other Cabinet members.

Saud, who was accompanied on his journey to Ta'if by another brother, one of his sons and his Foreign Minister, argued at length with Faisal not to make an issue of Talal's Cabinet post, but the Crown Prince was unyielding and, observers noted, dealt his brother the greatest insult by failing to turn up for the official farewell to Saud when he left for Riyadh.

On his return to the city, Saud called a meeting of sheikhs at which he announced his failure to reconcile the two brothers and suggested that Talal should act in his place while he was abroad. This was agreed with some reservations, but there have since been reports that a number of sheikhs summoned by the King have taken themselves off to Faisal with a suggestion that Saud's absence might present a good opportunity for getting rid of the Talal clique once and for all.

**Where it hurts:** As for Talal himself, he is at the moment not so much concerned with Saudi Arabia's economy as with his own. He has gone to Cairo to argue with President Nasser about his massive stake in a large number of the enterprises recently taken over by the U.A.R. in the course of its nationalisation spree.

Reports from Cairo this week suggested he would not get very far.

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# SERVATIUS

## "EICHMANN WILL NOT HANG"

### DEFENCE COUNSEL'S VIEWS ON THE TRIAL

from Trude B. Feldman

#### Jerusalem :

"I think the judges will sentence Eichmann to death, but they will not hang him." This was the view put forward without any further explanation by Eichmann's defence counsel, Robert Servatius, in an interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER before he left for a fortnight's holiday in Zurich last week.

Eichmann and he both felt that the trial had been eminently fair, he said, despite the fact that he had asked that the judges disqualify themselves at the beginning of the trial, because he had considered that they might have been prejudiced.

Eichmann had many times expressed his surprise at the fairness of the treatment he had been accorded by all connected with the trial.

Servatius reported Eichmann as saying,



"A SIMPLE COMMERCIAL LAWYER"  
Not waiting for the bad eggs

"I feel that they have virtually been pampering me," adding that his client had evidently been expecting the Israeli court to be patterned on the Nazi Volksgericht (People's Court). "But it is really not up to the judges themselves," commented Servatius. "It is the law which will decide."

"We shall return £7,000": The Cologne lawyer revealed that he intends to return the £7,000 he received for Eichmann's defence to the Israel Government. He had applied to the Government for the money in the first place when he found that his client had none of his own and that the German Government was unwilling to provide any legal aid.

He had made his application to the Israel Government on the basis of the letter Eichmann had signed after his capture in Argentina: "I agree to go to Israel to stand trial. I understand that I shall be provided with counsel" . . . Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen had supported Servatius's request to the Government for £7,000 and the Cabinet had approved it.

Asked how he expected to be reimbursed for the cost of the defence, Servatius said that Eichmann wanted to clear his conscience by writing a book. He would have to get permission first, but the lawyer thought that he had not waited to do this, and had already started writing.

**Book will pay fees:** Eichmann's lawyer's fees and expenses will come from sales of the book, he hopes. "After I have received my fees and expenses from Eich-

mann, the balance will go to his family," Servatius said, going on to disclose some of what Eichmann had said on the subject of his family.

"Eichmann told me that he is rather concerned with what will happen to his youngest son," he said, and added that he expected to meet Vera Eichmann (the accused's wife) somewhere in Europe very soon, as she was anxious to see him (Servatius) as soon as possible. "My wife is probably crying and praying for my welfare," Eichmann was reported to have said by his lawyer, who further revealed that she would go to Linz, in Austria, to visit her husband's family, when the court's findings had been made known and sentence passed.

Servatius himself had no intention of writing a book on the Eichmann case or lecturing on it. "I am not a writer, nor am I a lecturer. I am simply a commercial attorney, and I hope to continue in my law practice in Cologne," he declared emphatically. Then he added, "That is, if I have any clients left after my long stay in Israel."

**Never left Jerusalem :** Although he had spent four months in the country, he had seen nothing of it, despite his often repeated desire to do so. He had almost never left the Beth Hakerem pension where he was staying, except to take a taxi to the court-room. He had often stayed in his room working, and had had his meals sent up.

The reason he was leaving for his holiday without delay was that "it would not look nice for the public if I stayed here long enough to have some bad eggs thrown at me."

He said that he had already received some threatening letters, both in Israel and at his home town address in Cologne. Someone had also smashed his office windows there and broken the sign outside.

Servatius then turned to the subject of the trial and various aspects of it. "I am extremely tired, and glad that this is the end of the trial. I had a most dangerous case on my hands. Many thought that, because I defended Eichmann, I must think like my client. I believe that I have proved the contrary, and I hope that this opinion no longer prevails.

**"Judges astonished" :** "I am glad I took this case," he continued. "It gave me a chance to see again what really happened and what the top leaders did, and that the common people were not in contact with all those crimes." They were brutal crimes, Servatius agreed, but the politicians were to blame for them. Eichmann had had no choice but to obey orders, he said.

In his view, the court had been im-

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pressed by Eichmann's claim to have been little, if anything, more than a small cog in a huge machine. All the documents bore out this claim, Servatius considered. He felt that he had given the judges something to "ponder and reflect" on in this connection.

"I think the judges were astonished and shocked at my legal angles in my closing address. I believe that they will have much more to reflect upon than they had expected," he went on.

**"Unfair law":** Despite the fairness of the trial, and the fact that the judges were "wise, fair and impressive," Servatius thought that there was "one law in Israel which is not a fair one. The law known as the 'Nazi and Nazi Helpers Punishment Law, 1950' was 'tailor-made' for only one man, Eichmann. Now if they catch any other criminal, they can say to him as well, 'the suit is all ready for you,' for this law is like a tailor-made suit."

(In fact, when the law was passed eleven years ago, no one had Eichmann in mind at all. In the intervening period fifteen Israelis, all Jews, have actually been tried and convicted under it, for collaborating with the Nazis in concentration camps).

On the subject of the actual proceedings, Servatius had a great deal to say about his adversary, Attorney General Gideon Hausner, and his conduct of the case.

As far as he, Servatius himself, was concerned, this had been the toughest job he had ever had. He had really needed five assistants for the work he had had to tackle himself. As far as Hausner was concerned, Servatius considered that his cross-examination had taken far too long.

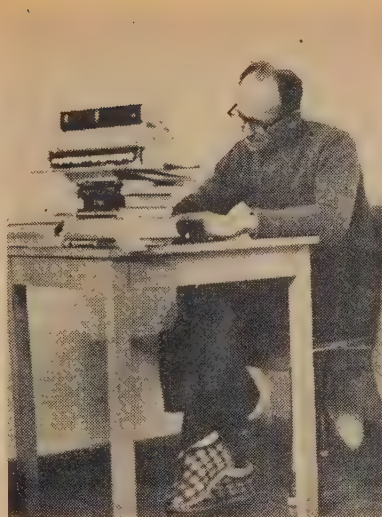
**"Had I been Hausner":** "If Eichmann had been as guilty as the prosecution attempted to make him appear, Hausner would only have needed two hours for his cross-examination. Had I been Hausner, I would have finished the cross-examination in one hour," he asserted.

He continued: "In this Eichmann case, we should be chasing lions, but it seemed to me that the Attorney General gave one the impression that we were chasing little rabbits."

"Hausner was like a hunter who goes out to kill a lion, but when he unexpectedly comes across some little rabbits, he forgets his lion and runs after the rabbits."

As for Eichmann's replies under cross-examination, "The judges seemed to assume that Eichmann's replies were all very clever. However, they were only the simple truth. Eichmann knows no clever replies."

**"I know what he knows":** It was a different matter when it came to his own



BACK IN PRISON  
*An apology for weak answers*

examination of his client. "I know what Eichmann knows and I know how he should have replied to me in court, but he answered so irrelevantly and haphazardly that I myself was amazed. When I asked my client for his reasons, Eichmann answered: 'When I was finally relieved from Hausner's cross-examination, I had a feeling of black-out, accompanied by a severe headache, but now that you draw my attention to it, I apologise for my weak answers to you.'"

Despite his composure and apparent alertness during Hausner's cross-examination, Eichmann had suffered from attacks of nausea and jumpiness, and showed signs of nervous strain towards the end of the trial, Servatius asserted. He quoted Eichmann as saying: "Even if they do not believe me now, after such a thorough cross-examination, the historians of the future will establish that I told nothing but the truth in this Jerusalem court. I hope and pray that the truth will prevail in order to clear my name."

"His stomach pains and severe headaches were the result of his constant strain and inward despair," continued Servatius. "He felt that all he was telling was the truth, and the exclamations of disbelief from the public gallery were somewhat disturbing to him."

**Most damaging documents:** Servatius had some pointed remarks to make about Wilhelm Sassen, the pro-Nazi Dutch journalist to whom Eichmann dictated his memoirs some years before his apprehension. They were among the most damaging documents accepted by the court, Servatius admitted.

"I hope to meet Sassen once again. I

have already met him personally, and we had a lengthy discussion. I asked him how he could possibly be such a good friend to Eichmann, and yet be such an enemy on paper.

"If the prosecution had called him here as a witness, he would never have pulled through my cross-examination," Eichmann's defence counsel concluded decisively.

However, Servatius is not going to bring his analytical mind to bear on Hausner's comments on the defence summing-up.

Servatius had been allowed to present the bulk of his arguments in writing. This is the German method, and the concession was granted by the court on condition that Hausner be entitled to comment on them in writing.

**Respect for police:** Servatius would then have the further right to comment on these comments. It is this that he has waived. "After all, there is not much more that Hausner can say now," he commented.

He ended the interview with praise for Israel's police. Eichmann and he had respect for them, declared Servatius. He referred to his plain clothes guard as "my two angels." As a matter of interest, one of them had once been a concentration camp inmate, and his arm still bore the tattooed camp number.

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# ***Jewish Observer***

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## BOOKS

### SOME OF THE MISSING PAGES

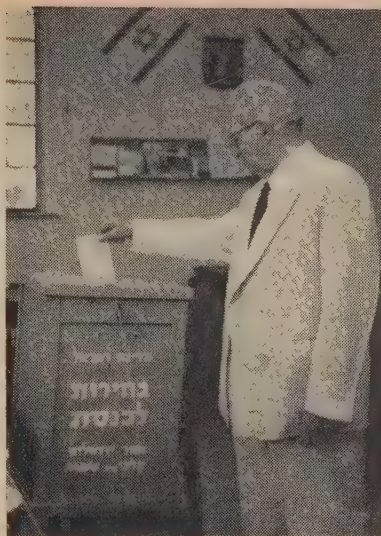
THE EXILED AND THE REDEEMED, by Itzhak Ben-Zvi; 260 pp., illustrations, notes, index; (*Jewish Publication Society of America*) \$4.50.

We all make mistakes. One of mine, when this book by the President of Israel was first published in 1957, was to choose not to read it, mainly I think because of the combination of grandiose title and the eminence of its author. Prompted by a fallible subconscious, I concluded unjustly that here was some official tract which, because it was from the pen of a man in high office and dealt with Jewish ethnology, must be, if not boring, then at least difficult to read. I was wrong, terribly wrong. This is a fascinating, even exciting book, now presented in a revised edition and stimulating the fervent hope that Mr. Ben-Zvi will find time to enlarge upon the mysteries of Jewish history which he unfolds for us.

Did you know, for instance, that until late in the nineteenth century at least one Jewish warrior tribe roamed the deserts of Saudi Arabia, living like the Beduin and distinguishable from them only by their use of a Hebraised Arabic and their observation of Jewish traditions? Somewhere in Saudi Arabia today live the descendants of that people, known as the Jews of Khaibar, some of them still—for all we know—following their own version of Jewish life. In Khaibar itself, three days by camel caravan from the Hejaz station of el-Ala, there are inscriptions on the walls of the fortress in Hebrew and men, who although following the Moslem way of life, swear "by God" and not "Mohammed" or the prophets.

And who, without the prompting of President Ben-Zvi, could name the two great sovereign Jewish empires of the Diaspora which held sway in Asia and Europe in the sixth and seventh centuries of this era, the fighting men of one of which conquered territories as far west as Kiev and dominated the land now known as Hungary? For those, like this reviewer, whose knowledge of Jewish history ended with the destruction of the Second Temple and began again only with the first coming of Jews to England, Mr. Ben-Zvi opens portals upon a new landscape of which we want to know more.

With a scientific regard for fact, the author here suggests an exaggeration and



ISRAEL'S PRESIDENT VOTES  
No time yet for a follow-up

there an avenue of research which might yield evidence. But, in whichever direction he cares to point our interest, whether to the mountain Jews of Caucasia, the Sabbateans of Salonica or the Falashas of Ethiopia, the exercise is crammed with rewards. After all, these, as much as the Jews of the European ghettos, were our brothers. And, in the years to come, given the current ethnological trend in Israel's population, it is the descendants of the proud and independent Jews of Asia and Africa who will form the majority in Israel. The least they can expect of us is that we share their history.

Geoffrey D. Paul

### A BIRD OF FINE FEATHER

THE GOLDEN PEACOCK, compiled, edited and translated by Joseph Leftwich; 722 pp., indices; (*Thomas Yoseloff*) 42s.

Translating from any foreign language is difficult enough, but from Yiddish especially so. Even those of us who can speak it only haltingly and cannot write it at all know that Yiddish is spicy, racy, tremendously rich in word and phrase, evocative and expressive. Our parents or grandparents, family friends, the man who sells bagels down the Lane—they have all shown us something of the many sides of Yiddish.

To be successful, poetry—or anything else—translated from Yiddish—or any other language or dialect—has to convey the language and spirit of the original while using a second language with different idioms and expressions, and do so

without twisting the second language too fiercely in order to keep the sense. Joseph Leftwich has largely been successful in doing this in *The Golden Peacock*. In his long foreword to the book, he says that he has cut out a great deal of "versification" that was included in the book when it first appeared over twenty years ago. Indeed he has, but together with the fine poetry by old and newer poets, much "versification" still remains. However, and this is the point, it is versification because the original is, not because the translation has gone wrong somewhere.

But the good poetry more than makes up for it. Reading Bialik's *Slaughter Town*, translated from the Yiddish, one can hear the Yiddish ringing though it. It must read as finely in the original as it does in translation. And there are many other treasures here. Moshe Kulback's *My Grandfather*, Aaron Zeitlin's *One Summer*, Abraham Sutzkever's *Yiddish*, and many more are all worth reading and re-reading. Whether they and the other poems in this book signify, as the compiler implies in his foreword, that Yiddish will increase, not decrease, in importance as a medium of expression is another question.

Sidney Lightman

### WHEN IS A NOVEL ?

WEB OF HATE, by Frederick Mayer; 296 pp.; (*Whittier Books, New York and New Haven*) \$3.95

"Frederick Mayer, Ph.D. is a noted author whose books are read all over the world," state the publishers. He is, we are told, a professor of humanities at the University of Redlands, associate editor of *The Personalist* and former senior editor of *Wisdom* and the author of fifteen books bearing such titles as *Education for Maturity*, *Essentialism* and *A History of Philosophy*. Now he has written a novel, "about Germany today." Except that it isn't about Germany today but about Germany yesterday, a first-person narrative about the making of a young Nazi. It reads not like a novel (except for some very badly wrought sex here and there to keep up the interest) but like a tract, an impression heightened by the blurb on the jacket and a letter addressed by the author to the reader which appears at the end of the book. In it, he tells us that: "Hitlerism is not dead; it is smouldering. It can erupt again. If we allow it to grow again and to win another victory it may mean the end of mankind." This is the message of Frederick Mayer's novel. I have saved you the \$3.95 you would have spent finding out.

David Gillon



# JEWISH WORLD

## "YOU CAN'T STOP WORRYING YET"

### GOLDMANN'S SHARP WARNING TO W.J.C. ANNIVERSARY ASSEMBLY

*from our own correspondent*

#### Geneva :

"The time has not yet come for us to stop worrying, both with regard to the future of Israel and, more even, to the future of the Diaspora communities," declared Dr. Nahum Goldmann in a speech prepared for delivery to the closing session of the World Jewish Congress assembly here on Wednesday night, which marked the formal 25th anniversary celebration of Congress's founding.

Speaking at the end of a four-day Executive session held privately in this city, which saw the birth of Congress twenty-five years ago, Goldmann warned that "the easy-going optimism which prevails after the end of the tragedy of the Nazi period among Jewish communities today, the feeling of security and satisfaction at having avoided the total destruction of our people by the Nazis and having witnessed the emergence of Israel, is not justified."

Before there could be any relaxation for the Jewish people, he said, there had to be an assurance of world peace, a reduction of conflicts and tensions, an end to fanaticism and aggressive nationalism, and achievement of the right of minorities to maintain their identity. Jews today had to be among the pioneers, fighting for the right of everybody to be different. This required in many instances some radical re-thinking in positions which seemed to be self-evident in policies.

**Stepping in, in time :** He stressed, too, the importance of maintaining the unity of the Jewish people, of fighting both the external factors which brought about separation, as in the case of the Soviet Union, and all Jewish tendencies towards separatism and isolationism. In previous periods, he pointed out, the unifying force of Jewish religion performed this task.

"Today, we have to do it psychologically by implanting in the mind of every Jew the knowledge that he is part and parcel of one people, in overcoming all tendencies to separatism in action by organising Jewish communities territor-



LOUIS LIPSKY AND NAHUM GOLDMANN AT GENEVA IN 1936  
*They wouldn't listen then—will they now ?*

ially—and internationally." Here, Goldmann mentioned specifically the United States, "a community lacking any internal representative organisation and thus not only wasting man-power, money and effort in numerous overlapping and parallel activities, even when there are no differences of programme and policy involved, but also weakening its feeling of solidarity."

With the establishment of unity, had to come the instruction of the people in the defence of its position and its rights—what was called "political action," to "act by prevention and not wait only to step in when catastrophes have taken place and then try to help." One of the major, if not the most important, part of this united action, he said, was to take care of Israel and make it secure against serious and grave threats to its survival. Israel, for its part, would have to play the prime role in the new emphasis on Jewish education, replacing eastern and central Europe as a new source of those values, challenges and ideas "which will give meaning and content to the Jewishness of the young generation."

**Will they listen now ?** All this, declared Goldmann, indicated the programme and tasks of the World Jewish Congress in the newly-opened chapter of its history. And he concluded with the fervent hope that the Jewish people would heed the warnings being given today more than it did those of twenty-five years ago.

During the four-day Executive session, attended by 100 Jewish leaders from 34 countries, W.J.C. activities in the political, cultural and organisational sphere were reviewed and proposals discussed for future development. Among points made during these meetings were:

INTERPOL should be re-organised so

that the International Police Organisation could hunt Nazi war criminals. Its inaction in the search for such men had given many former Nazis an unexpected lease of safety. It had also hindered efforts by the West German Government to bring to trial Nazis believed to be hiding in foreign countries. (A. L. Easterman and Dr. M. Perlzweig).

Three million individual claims for indemnification had been filed in Germany by Nazi victims. Of these, 1,112,000 were still pending. Germany had paid £914,000 in compensation. (Dr. Nehemiah Robinson).

The promises of Moroccan and Tunisian leaders to recognise Jews as equal citizens had been kept, although some discrimination had occurred. In Morocco, the main problem was freedom of emigration. If Algeria should win independence, a possible new Jewish problem might develop. Nationalist leaders seemed hesitant to accept the principle that, in an independent Algeria, the Jews who were today French citizens should have the same right as French citizens either to stay on in Algeria, or to emigrate.

## EUROPE'S FIFTIETH HEBREW SEMINAR

### JEWISH STUDIES AT ALL LEVELS

*from Professor Ernst Simon*

"Learning at Leisure" is the slogan Levi Gertner, director of the Zionist Federation's Education Department, has sometimes used to describe one of his favourite activities—organ-



ing Hebrew seminars in Europe.

The fiftieth seminar has just been held, and the occasion was duly celebrated in the presence of the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Brodie. I was myself a participant, and have written this short article at the College of Aeronautics at Cranfield in Buckinghamshire, where the seminar has been taking place.

The term "learning at leisure" could well have been modelled on the Ciceronian dictum, *otium cum dignitate* (leisure with dignity), the political implications of which are today the subject of lively discussion among classical scholars, including, by the way, Professor Haim Virshubsky of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

**Political meaning:** Indeed, Jewish learning at leisure can likewise have a political significance if we understand the term "political", not in a narrow party-sense, but grasp its meaning at its widest and its best. Then it means that more or less estranged Jews try to rejoin their ideal *polis*, i.e., the community of Jewish life and thought.

In our time, and especially under the conditions of the Diaspora, only very few people have the opportunity of dedicating themselves wholly to Jewish learning. These few are sometimes known as "professional Jews", a term with a slightly derogatory connotation. The average Jewish intellectual may be vaguely aware of his estrangement from Judaism and may even moderately deplore it, but he is certainly much more aware of the Jewish professional's estrangement from modern life itself, at least as he sees it.

The Hebrew seminars are a major occasion for a productive encounter between both these types, those estranged from "Judaism" and those estranged from "modern life". They are enabled to learn from each other and make up each other's deficiencies.

**Dedicated teachers:** This can be done only during the vacation, at leisure time, but it cannot by any means be done in a leisurely way. On the contrary—the most intense consideration is given by the planners of the curriculum to every course in the seminar, and they are all carried through with real dedication by teachers and students alike.

There is a Hebrew kindergarten for the small children, an *Ulpania* with several classes for the older ones, an *Ulpán* for adults with study-groups in Hebrew language and literature, classical as well as modern, at different levels, and, for the most advanced, there is the *Seminar* where Hebrew University scholars like Professors Rotenstreich and Tishbi teach Jewish Philosophy and Mystics respectively, while others delve into

historical, religious, literary and teaching problems. These last are dealt with in a special group of Jewish teachers—guided by Mr. Enoch of Tel-Aviv University—who come from nearly all the countries of Europe.

True, not all the activities can be put over in Hebrew because of the fact that the students hail from about ten different countries and, therefore, lectures and discussions are also held in English, French, Italian and German.

**Variety of spirit:** But this necessary variety does not disturb the unity of spirit prevailing during the two sessions of two weeks each, where about 400 students of all ages and spheres of life live together in a truly traditional Jewish atmosphere on work-days and Sabbaths and enjoy a common social life.

This time the recreational programme included the only European appearance of Goldenbourg, Segall and Rodinsky on their way to Poland where they will appear in the major cities with a Yiddish and Hebrew programme, with the full agreement of the Polish Government.

The directors of the Seminar—Levi Gertner during the first session and Zeev Haklai of the Jewish Agency's Geneva office during the second—carried out their difficult job in the highest of spirits, and for them there was certainly not much leisure left. But still, they obviously enjoy their labours because they are graced with so evident a success, and are rewarded by the sincere feelings of gratitude extended to them.

**Better educated, more dedicated:** Now that we are all going back to our daily work, we shall bring to it more Jewish intensity than before. Our learning at leisure will have a happy and permanent effect on what each of us tried to do in order to make himself a better educated and a more dedicated Jew.

## KIBBUTZNIKS' VISIT TO ENGLAND IN EUROPE FOR FIVE WEEKS

Tel Aviv:

Due in London shortly for a one-week visit are nine members of Nahal Oz, one of the most famous of the kibbutzim strung along the Gaza Strip frontier between Israel and Egypt.

The group, which is on a 35-day tour of Europe, is believed to constitute the first organised party of "kibbutzniks" to go abroad on a visit sponsored and financed by their settlement.

**Z.F. reception:** The British Council in London is arranging for them to visit

farms and factories manufacturing agricultural machinery in East Anglia.

The Zionist Federation is giving a reception for the Nahal Oz party shortly after its arrival in London, the Federation's Israel Office in Tel-Aviv having assisted the group in planning its stay in England. While in London the visitors will stay at the Habonim *bayit* in Finchley Road.

The seven-year-old kibbutz Nahal Oz plans to make the European tour an annual event for its members.

## MYER NISSENBAUM

AN APPRECIATION BY  
MAURICE COHEN

The late Myer Nissenbaum was an ideal example of a devoted Zionist and communal leader. His conception of active Zionism, which he applied to himself in full measure, entailed a life-long dedication to an all-embracing round of communal activities, which included leadership of his synagogue, and local J.P.A. and J.N.F. Committees apart from a sustained interest in and service to the Barcai Zionist Society, of which he was a founder member.

It also entailed the courage of pioneering along new paths which were not easy or popular.

It was solely through his efforts, that one of the few constituents of the United Synagogue which have become affiliated to the Synagogue Council of the Zionist Federation was the Brondesbury Synagogue.

His genial disposition, quiet efficiency and steadfastness of purpose, will be sadly missed by all those who knew and worked with him.

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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

*A Jewish Observer Panorama*

## EXPORTS RISE—AND SO DOES DEFICIT WRONG GOODS IN THE EXPORT PARCEL

*from our own correspondent*

### Jerusalem :

As many exporting countries before Israel have found, exports, when you do not have unlimited supplies of raw materials, can only be increased if you increase imports at the same time. Sixty per cent of Israel's imports are raw materials, but not all of them are processed into export goods. Some of them become goods for domestic consumption.

However, it is the increase in imports of raw materials which has been responsible for the 25 per cent increase in the trade deficit during the first six months of the year. On the other hand, the import of finished consumer goods declined by just over \$1 million.

This is in contrast with 1960, when consumer imports totalled \$49.1 million, an increase of nearly \$6 million over 1959's figure of \$43.4 million. Raw material imports have climbed at an even faster rate, from \$242.5 million in 1959 to \$271.1 million last year. For the first six months of this year the total was \$169 million, equivalent to an annual rate of \$338 million.

**Trade gap widens :** Another category which has increased enormously is investment goods—ships, aircraft, machinery and so on—which amounted to \$116.3 million in 1959. By 1960 the figure had risen to \$140.6 million, and by the end of June this year, they were \$38 million up on the same period last year.

The trade gap has so far been going the same way. In 1959 it was \$251 million. In 1960 it had risen \$35 million to \$286 million. By June this year it was \$147 million. If it goes on increasing at the same rate, it will be \$294 million by year's end.

This worsening has persisted despite the encouraging export figures for the first six months of the year, which are in fact more than the planned annual rate of \$250 million. For the first six months of 1961, exports have already reached \$138 million despite the fact that citrus sales were down \$5 million over the previous year.

**Exports to Belgium doubled :** Most spectacular in terms of percentage increase have been exports to Belgium, which have doubled compared with the

same six-month period last year, from \$5 to \$10 million. Federal Germany has become a much better customer, too, hav-

**Changed picture :** A start has been made. Last year, for the first time, diamond exports equalled in value citrus exports, for long the country's number one foreign currency earner. Tyres, textiles and machinery are also achieving greater significance on world markets, as are the raw materials Israel herself produces, such as potash, copper and chemicals of various kinds, as well as cement.

As various factories and plants now building or planned come into operation, the export picture should change. The projected petro-chemical industry, the planned bromine production unit, the oil refinery to be built at Elath—all these and



ZIM'S NEWEST PASSENGER LINER IN PORT

*More ships mean more tourists—and they mean more foreign currency*

ing bought \$17 million worth of goods by June, 1961, as against \$12 million in the first six months last year.

France, Israel's staunchest European ally, presented a different picture. She bought \$3 million worth of goods, about the same as in the first half of 1960, but increased her exports—and hence, Israel's imports—by no less than \$8 million, from \$12 million to \$20 million.

Obviously then, it is not enough for Israel simply to increase her exports. The composition of the "export parcel" has to be altered to include more goods which have a high added value and those which need relatively little in the way of raw material imports, and reduce the proportion of goods requiring heavy outlays in foreign currency for raw materials.

more will have their effect, helping to turn Israel's trade deficit from one of worrying proportions to one that is very much more manageable and nothing to be over-concerned about.

## PUTTING ON THE SQUEEEZE

### COMPULSORY LOAN FOR HIGHER IMMIGRATION

*from our own correspondent*

### Jerusalem :

Regardless of how long the post-election bargaining goes on, the economy must be kept at full throttle, and the caretaker Government is going to have to



take some pretty unpopular decisions to ensure that there is no slow-down.

The first of several demands on the Israeli tax-payer has already been decided on—a compulsory loan of some £45-50 million (about £9-10 million) to help bring the Budget somewhat nearer balance.

**Law already passed:** As a matter of fact, the Government already has the necessary legislation at its disposal. A law authorising the levying of a compulsory loan to finance immigration, absorption of immigrants and housing for them, was passed by the Knesset in 1959.

However, the rate of immigration in 1959 was so low that there seemed no justification for applying the provisions of the enabling act. Now, however, immigration has been substantially stepped up, and the Ministry of Finance's needs have become urgent.

**Twelve instalments:** Under the terms of the 1959 law, single people earning less than £150 (£29.10.0.) a month, married men with no children earning less than £200 (£39) a month, married men with one child earning under £225 (£44), with two children £250 (£49), with three children £300 (£58.10.0.), with four children £350 (£68.10.0.), and with 5 children £400 (£79) a month—will be exempt from having to make any payment.

The rest of the population will have to pay 6 per cent of the first £1,200 (£238) of net income after tax and other deductions, 7.5 per cent of the next £1,200, 9 per cent of the next £1,200, 10½ per cent of the next £1,200, and 12 per cent of the next £1,200 to the Ministry of Finance. Companies will pay a straight 6 per cent.

The loan instalments will be paid in twelve equal amounts spread over a year, will be linked to the cost-of-living index, and will bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. The Government is expected to redeem the loan in ten yearly payments between 1965 and 1975.

Whatever changes may perhaps result from the election, one aspect of Israeli life will remain unchanged—the heavy taxes.

#### ENGAGEMENT

**NEEMAN—RIVLIN.** The engagement is announced of Aviva, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Neeman of 25 Sderot Washington, Tel Aviv, to David, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rivlin, of 37 Haworth Road, Heaton, Bradford.

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**Fri. 25th August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 Our Correspondent Reports, 9.30 Sabbath Programme, 9.44 News Headlines.

**Sat. 26th August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 Editorial Opinion, 9.35 Melaveh Malka, 9.44 News Headlines.

**Sun. 27th August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 Heritage: The Palashas: The Black Jews of Abyssinia, 9.44 News Headlines.

**Mon. 28th August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 News-reel, 9.35 Music for Weddings, 9.44 News Headlines.

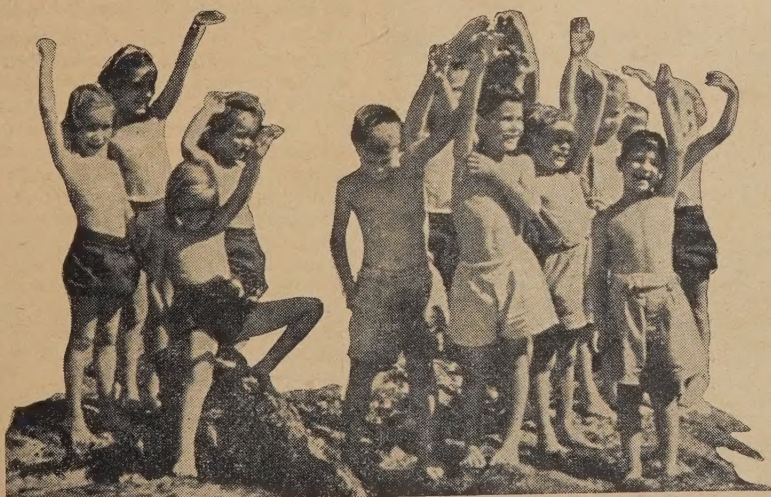
**Tues. 29th August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 Commentary, 9.30 Results and winners of Kol Zion's International Sports Quiz, 9.44 News Headlines.

**Wed. 30th August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 Maccabiah Opening, 9.44 News Headlines.

**Thurs. 31st August:** 9.15 The News, 9.25 Round and About, 9.35 Editorial Opinion, 9.44 News Headlines.

# happy birthday!

## ON ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR



The Jewish people looks with pride on Israel's achievement during thirteen years of statehood.

**BUT LET US NOT FORGET  
MANY UNMET NEEDS MUST  
STILL BE MET**

¶ Immigration

¶ Absorption and Housing

¶ Agricultural Settlement

**GIVE GENEROUSLY  
TROUGH**

### Keren Hayesod

75 Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.1  
MUSEum 3815



# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

## NEW ROAD OPENED ON MOUNT MERON DEDICATION OF "HIGHWAY OF YOUTH"



*Trevor Chinn addressing the gathering on Mount Meron.*

One of the first assignments in the programme arranged for the Younger J.N.F. Commissions on their recent tour of Israel was the dedication of the "Highway of Youth," a road to the summit of Mount Meron.

The visitors gathered at the foot of the mountain together with many local digni-

ties, residents from nearby settlements and representatives of the defence forces, to be greeted by Theodor Hatalgui who presided over the ceremony. Among the gathering also were Head Office personnel, Zvi Wineberg, Mrs. T. Silman and Shmuel Lowensohn from the London office.

Stephen Cantor, chairman of Sheffield Younger Commission cut the blue ribbon stretched across the highway and Sally Bloom, joint-secretary of Brighton, and Stuart Sharer, chairman of the Sabra Society, the new Finchley Commission, unveiled a plaque at the road's entrance.

The second part of the ceremony took place on the summit at a site commanding a grand and beautiful panorama.

In his welcoming speech, Mr. Hatalgui conveyed greetings from Jacob Tsur, Chairman of the J.N.F. Board of Directors, who was unable to be present due to a mission abroad. He then introduced Sharon Weitz, Afforestation Director, and Tuvia Ashbel who is in charge of afforestation in Galilee.

Mr. Hatalgui then outlined the purposes to which this new road would be put. "In opening up new regions in Israel," he declared, "we are ensuring that every available piece of land is utilised for settlement and agriculture, and in the case of Mount Meron, we are laying the foundation of a future tourist centre a vital asset to Israel's economy." Mr. Hatalgui commended the Younger Commissions for their enthusiastic efforts and felt that it augured well for the future of the Jewish National Fund. He felt that it was an example to be followed by the younger generation all over the world.

Joe Rifkin, secretary of the Upper Galilee Regional Council, conveyed greetings from his organisation, describing how settlers on the land appreciated the help and good-will extended to them.

Speaking on behalf of the Younger Commissions, Trevor Chinn described the sense of privilege in being able to participate in this project. Referring to the current tour of Israel, he used the word "indescribable." He hoped that members of the group would now appreciate the land and the people. They should see, he continued, that their accomplishments are not just realised by fund-raising, but by a genuine love of the country and a desire to make the Zionist dream come true. Mr. Chinn then thanked those responsible for contributing to the success of the tour, and concluded by expressing the wish that his group should never think in terms of "they are there and we are here." Their minds and spirits should be in the same place, not working for a charitable purpose but because they belonged to the society whom they were assisting.



*Sally Bloom and Stuart Sharer unveil the plaque.*



# J P A - J N F NEWS

## A LOOK AT IMMIGRATION

At the moment, world Jewry is preparing for the New Year, which, according to our tradition, is the time for thought and planning. It is therefore inevitable that at this time, our thoughts should turn to Israel, and to hope that for the Jews of Israel, old settlers and newcomers alike, the new year will fulfil old promises.

At the time when Israel's independence was proclaimed, the Jews of the world commended the "Open Door" policy because it enabled the unfortunate victims of the recent holocaust to find refuge in the Jewish State.

The ideals were strong. World Jewry intended that immigrants who stepped ashore in Israel with nothing but a desire for peace and security should be welcomed in the country as respected and useful citizens.

Various projects and schemes were successful. Land was reclaimed, houses and flats built, immigrants absorbed as quickly as possible. Tent cities gave way to shanty towns, and even these began to disappear as the new development areas appeared on the horizon.

But the story does not end there. New immigrants coming into the country arrive with little more than the clothes they stand up in and, if they are lucky, a parcel or two. Complacency, therefore, is not justified. Our responsibility is not over, our task not fulfilled.

No citizen can feel socially equal if he lives in a ma'abara. And until he feels no social or economic differentiation, he cannot contribute constructively to the nation's output.

The Jewish Agency's budget is constructed according to the estimated immigration statistics but multifarious reasons may operate so as to augment the

figures of immigration and the budget becomes invalid and totally inadequate.

The basic needs for an immigrant family arriving in Israel are: a flat or room, a minimum amount of furniture and household equipment, transportation to the destination and food and money to cover the first difficult days.

There are other factors to consider too. Education, for instance. Youth is Israel's future and it is not practicable to neglect the education of the most impoverished immigrant child.

Israel is a comparatively new state with all the problems and difficulties of a new enterprise. Her citizens are taxed heavily; they give gladly. But an increasing influx of immigrants is beyond their control, a problem with which they cannot deal alone.

It is therefore up to us as Zionists, as fellow-Jews, as humanitarians, to do what we can to answer the call of Israel.

## LESSON FOR LATIN AMERICA

How Israel's land system could guide other under-developed areas in the world was described by Dr. José Maria Chavez of Bogota, Columbia, at the close of his recent visit to Israel.

Dr. Chavez, chairman of the Israel-Ibero American League of New York, referred to the social unrest in Latin America as being due to the lack of fertile farmland.

"The pattern of the Jewish National Fund in Israel to keep the ownership of the land in perpetuity seems to offer an ideal solution to the land problems in Latin America," he declared.

What the J.N.F. did in the Huleh Valley is, in Dr. Chavez's opinion, the best model of regional development.

## THIS WEEKS BEST BOXES

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## THE LATE ABRAHAM ROSE

Mrs. Janus Cohen, M.A. writes:

It was with the deepest regret that we heard of the death last weekend of Abraham Rose.

Doyen of the Diamond Trade J.P.A. committee and its treasurer for many years, Mr. Rose was the most generous and considerate of men and also the most modest and unassuming. His figure was familiar to us on all Zionist occasions and he will be greatly missed by his friends and colleagues.



An immigrant family arrive at their new home.



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